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85TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | EXECUTIVE G

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES CONCERNING RADIO BROADCASTING IN THE STANDARD BROADCAST BAND, WHICH WAS SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES AT MEXICO CITY ON JANUARY 29, 1957, BY THE RESPECTIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS

MARCH 12, 1957.—Agreement was read the first time and the injunction of secrecy was removed therefrom. The convention, the President's message of transmittal, and all accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 12, 1957.*

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concerning radio broadcasting in the standard broadcast band, which was signed in the English and Spanish languages at Mexico City on January 29, 1957, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two Governments.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report by the Secretary of State and its enclosure with respect to the agreement. For the reasons indicated in the report, I urge the Senate to give favorable consideration to the agreement.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Enclosures: (1) Report by the Secretary of State, with enclosed copy of letter from Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; (2) agreement with Mexico on standard band broadcasting, signed at Mexico City, January 29, 1957.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 4, 1957.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if the President approve thereof, the agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concerning radio broadcasting in the standard broadcast band, which was signed in the English and Spanish languages at Mexico City on January 29, 1957.

The agreement was formulated as the result of a series of bilateral discussions in Washington and Mexico City resulting from the fact that the Government of Mexico did not join with other North American governments in the new North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement concluded at Washington in 1950 and the fact that there is a need for an agreement with Mexico on this subject.

The regulation of standard band broadcasting (535–1605 kilocycles) in the North American region (i. e., Bahama Islands and Jamaica, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States) has been carried out under the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) signed at Habana on December 13, 1937 (55 Stat., pt. 2, 1005), and an interim agreement (modus vivendi) concluded at Washington on February 25, 1946 (60 Stat. 1862), both of which have expired by their terms. The new NARBA was concluded at Washington on November 15, 1950, and was sent to the Senate on February 5, 1951 (S. Ex. A, 82d Cong., 1st sess.). It is still awaiting the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification. As previously noted, Mexico did not join in the new NARBA although it was a party to the 1937 and 1946 agreements.

Agreement with Mexico has now been reached, following negotiations at the United States/Mexican Broadcasting Conference in July 1955, which resulted in a considerable area of informal agreement, and recent conversations which have taken place between Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde of the Federal Communications Commission and Mexican telecommunication officials in Mexico City (October 16–29, 1956).

The agreement as signed is submitted herewith. The text of the agreement was reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission prior to signature. The Commission urges that action be taken toward bringing the agreement into force. A copy of the letter dated November 6, 1956, addressed by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to the Secretary of State, is enclosed.

The United States broadcasting industry has followed closely all previous negotiations between the United States and Mexico with respect to broadcasting, and many representatives of the industry have participated in them as advisers to the United States delegation. At the conclusion of the July 1955 negotiations, the results were communicated to the private United States broadcasting interests affected and it was made clear to the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of State that the area of informal agreement arrived at was generally satisfactory to them.

In order to reach the informal agreement of July 1955 it was necessary to agree to change the frequency of an existing United States station at San Diego, Calif., from 540 kilocycles back to the frequency 550 kilocycles (from which the station was changed approximately 2 years ago). That change remains in the agreement as signed. Moreover, some of the United States daytime-only operators had hoped that agreement could be reached for more extensive nighttime use by United States stations of the Mexican clear channels than it was in fact possible to secure without consenting to additional Mexican use in Mexico of United States clear channels. Such use proposed by Mexico would have resulted in interference to the United States clear channels completely out of proportion to the interference which United States secondary use would cause to the Mexican clear channels. The United States wanted protection for its clear channels within the United States only, whereas Mexico wanted protection for its clear channels in both Mexico and the United States. The United States was not prepared so to agree. It was also necessary to agree to move an Alaskan station now operating on 730 kilocycles (a Mexican clear channel) to some non-Mexican frequency.

The main features of the agreement as signed with Mexico are as follows:

1. The agreement will govern the relationship between the United States and Mexico in the use of the standard broadcasting band, and will remain in effect for a period of 5 years unless terminated by either Government or replaced by a new agreement.

2. Under the agreement each country retains the same number of class I–A (clear) channels as provided in the 1937 NARBA, with the nighttime secondary use (as specified in the agreement) by each country of a few of the other's clear channels. In addition, the United States has agreed to give class I–A protection to Mexico on 540 kilocycles.

3. Each of the countries can increase the daytime power of its secondary stations on certain clear channels of the other.

4. At specified distances from the border the maximum power of local stations can be increased from 250 to 500 watts at night and to 1 kilowatt during the daytime. In addition, at specified distances from the border the maximum power of stations on regional channels can be increased from 5 to 25 kilowatts.

5. Many outstanding objections of long standing regarding proposed station assignments of both countries have been resolved.

There are approximately 3,000 standard band (AM) broadcast stations now in operation in the United States and its Territories. This is nearly four times as many broadcast stations as there are in all the other countries of North and South America put together. Accordingly, it is virtually impossible for the United States to reach agreement with another government in this field without affecting some stations in the United States or its Territories.

Nevertheless, as a result of the earnest efforts made by the United States in negotiating this agreement with Mexico, its effects on existing stations in the United States and its Territories have been held to the minimum. Moreover, the agreement will provide stability and protection from future interference for all United States stations.

It is the considered opinion of both the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of State that the best interests of the United States would be served by ratification and entry into force of this agreement.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

(Enclosures: (1) Copy of letter from Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; (2) agreement with Mexico on standard band broadcasting, signed at Mexico City, January 29, 1957.)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., November 6, 1956.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Commission has reviewed the draft for a United States/Mexican agreement on standard broadcasting matters, submitted by Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde, chairman of the United States delegation, after negotiations which were concluded in Mexico, D. F., on October 29, 1956.

The Commission believes that this agreement would be in the interest of the United States. It therefore urges that early steps be taken for its formalization.

By direction of the Commission:

GEORGE C. MCCONNAUGHEY, *Chairman.*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES CONCERNING RADIO BROADCASTING IN THE STANDARD BROADCAST BAND

The Governments of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, being desirous of promoting the effective technical use in the two countries of the standard broadcasting band with a minimum of interference between stations in the two countries, and believing that this purpose can best be served by making provision in common agreement between the two Governments, have designated for that purpose their undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I—PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF AGREEMENT

A. SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES—PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country with respect to the use of all of the channels in the standard broadcast band, the Contracting Parties also recognize that, in the absence of technical developments permitting the elimination of radio interference of an international character, agreement between them is

necessary in order to promote and maintain the effective use by both countries of the standard broadcasting band.

In the exercise of their respective sovereign rights and for the purpose of eliminating objectionable interference, the United States of America and the United Mexican States have concluded earlier agreements, under which it has been possible to establish and develop their respective standard broadcasting installations and services. The maintenance and protection of these services constitute a principal objective of this Agreement, while at the same time a harmonious development of the broadcasting services of both nations for the future is sought.

It is the purpose of this Agreement to accomplish these objectives by establishing rules and principles relating to the use of the standard broadcasting band by each country so that both countries may utilize it in the most effective manner and with a minimum of interference between their respective broadcasting stations. This Agreement shall govern the relations between the United States of America and the United Mexican States in the use of the standard broadcast band (535–1605 kc/s).

The Contracting Parties agree to take the necessary measures to require the observance of the provisions of this Agreement upon the private and other operating agencies recognized or authorized by them to establish and operate broadcasting stations within their respective countries, possessions or territories.

If either Contracting Party acts in a manner deemed to be inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement by the other Contracting Party, there shall be consultations at the request of the latter party regarding the matter. In the event that such consultations do not result in a resolution of the matter to the satisfaction of both parties, the latter Contracting Party may avail itself of the provisions of Article V B.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States declare their objective to incorporate, in substance, the pertinent provisions of this bilateral Agreement into the next North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement that is concluded.

B. ANNEXES TO THIS AGREEMENT

The following annexes complete and form an integral part of this Agreement:

Annex I:
- (A) Table of Class I–A Priorities.
- (B) Secondary Use of Class I–A Clear Channels.

Annex II: Table of Class I–B Priorities.

Annex III: Protected Service Contours and Permissible Interfering Signals from Co-channel Stations.

Annex IV:
- Figure 1: Angles of Departure versus Transmission Range.
- Figure 2: Sky Wave Curves 10% and 50% of the Time.

Annex V: Specific Cases.

Annex VI: Notification Procedure.

Annex VII: Abbreviations.

ARTICLE II—TECHNICAL

A. DEFINITIONS

1. *Broadcast Station.* A station the emissions of which are primarily intended to be received by the general public.

2. *Broadcast Channels*—535 to 1605 kc/s. A broadcast channel is a band of frequencies ten (10) kc/s in width, with the carrier frequency at the center. Channels shall be designated by their assigned carrier frequencies. Carrier frequencies assigned to broadcast stations shall begin at 540 kc/s and be in successive steps of 10 kc/s. No intermediate frequency shall be assigned as the carrier frequency of any broadcast station.

3. *Service Areas.*

a. Primary service area. The primary service area of a broadcast station is the area in which the ground wave is not subject to objectionable interference or objectionable fading.

b. Secondary service area. The secondary service area of a broadcast station is the area served by the sky wave and not subject to objectionable interference. The signal is subject to intermittent variations in intensity.

4. *Dominant Stations.* A dominant station is a Class I station, as hereinafter defined, operating on a clear channel.

5. *Secondary Station.* A secondary station is any station except a Class I station operating on a clear channel.

6. *Objectionable Interference.* Objectionable interference is that which exceeds the maximum interference permissible under the terms of this Agreement.

7. *Power.* The power of a radio transmitter is the power supplied to the antenna.

8. *Spurious Radiation.* A spurious radiation from a transmitter is any radiation outside the frequency band of emission normal for the type of transmission employed, including any harmonic modulation products, key clicks, parasitic oscillations and other transient effects.

B. CLASSES OF CHANNELS AND ALLOCATION THEREOF

1. *Three Classes.* The 107 channels in the standard broadcast band are divided into three principal classes: Clear, regional and local.

2. *Clear Channel.* A clear channel is one on which the dominant station or stations render service over wide areas and which are cleared of objectionable interference within their primary service areas and over all or a substantial portion of their secondary service areas.

3. *Regional Channel.* A regional channel is one on which the several stations may be assigned to operate with powers not in excess of 25 kW. However, within an area 100 kilometers (62 miles) of the common border powers in excess of 5 kW may not be used.

4. *Local Channel.* A local channel is one on which several stations may operate with 1 kW daytime, and 500 watts nighttime, at distances of 150 kilometers or more from the common border. Stations located more than 100 kilometers from the common border, but less than 150 kilometers from said border, may be assigned to operate with powers not in excess of 1 kW daytime and 250 watts nighttime. Stations

located 100 kilometers or less from the common border may be assigned to operate with powers not in excess of 250 watts daytime and nighttime.

5. *Number of Channels of Each Class.* The number of channels of each class shall be as follows:

Clear channels	60
Regional channels	41
Local channels	6
	107

6. *Allocation of Specific Channels to Each Class.* The channels are allocated to the several classes as follows:

a. *Clear Channels.* The following channels are designated as clear channels:

540, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 940, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570 and 1580 kc/s.

b. *Regional Channels.* The following channels are designated as regional channels:

550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 790, 910, 920, 930, 950, 960, 970, 980, 1150, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1590 and 1600 kc/s.

c. *Local Channels.* The following channels are designated as local channels:

1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450 and 1490 kc/s.

7. *Use of Regional and Local Channels by Countries.* The Contracting Parties may use all regional and all local channels, subject to the power limitations and standards for prevention of objectionable interference set forth in this Agreement.

8. *Priority of Use of Clear Channels.*

a. Each of the Contracting Parties hereby recognizes the Class I priorities of the other in the use of clear channels, as set forth in Annexes I and II.

b. Neither Contracting Party shall make any nighttime assignment on the channels upon which the other Contracting Party has Class I–A priority under this Agreement, except as provided in Annex I.

c. Daytime Class II assignments by either Contracting Party on clear channels upon which the other Contracting Party has the Class I–A priority will be subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Permissible Hours of Operation:* Sunrise to Sunset at the location of the Class II station.

(2) *Permissible Signal Intensity at the Boundary of the Country Which Has the Class I–A Priority on the Channel Involved:* Not more than 5 uV/m ground wave.

(3) *Permissible Power:* 50 kW, except that:

(a) The United Mexican States may assign stations to operate with powers not in excess of 5 kW on the following channels: 700 kc/s, 720 kc/s, 1120 kc/s, 1210 kc/s.

(b) The United States of America may assign stations to operate with powers not in excess of 5 kW on the following channels: 730 kc/s, 800 kc/s, 900 kc/s, 1050 kc/s, 1220 kc/s, 1570 kc/s. Furthermore, stations with powers in excess of 1 kW may not be assigned in areas within the following distances of the locations specified:

i. 800 kc/s: 1319 kilometers (820 miles) from Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

ii. 1050 kc/s: 998 kilometers (620 miles) from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

iii. 1570 kc/s: 998 kilometers (620 miles) from Ciudad Acuña, Coahuila.

d. It is recognized and agreed by the Contracting Parties that the secondary use of Class I–A clear channels permitted under the terms of this Agreement imposes no obligations on the Contracting Party having the Class I–A priority to protect such secondary use, and that the Contracting Party having the Class I–A priority retains full freedom to make such use of the channel upon which it has Class I–A priority as it deems necessary to meet its domestic service needs. However, if either of the Contracting Parties contemplates changes in its use of such Class I–A clear channel which would increase the adjacent channel sky wave interference to stations in the other country, such proposed changes shall be the subject of consultation between the Contracting Parties, with a view toward minimizing such interference before the changes are implemented.

C. CLASSES OF STATIONS AND USE OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF CHANNELS

1. *Classes of Stations.* Broadcast stations are divided into four principal classes, to be designated Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV.

2. *Definitions of Classes.* The four classes of broadcast stations are defined as follows:

a. *Class I:* A dominant station operating on a clear channel and designed to render primary and secondary service over an extended area and at relatively long distances. Class I stations are subdivided into two classes:

b. *Class I–A:* A Class I station which operates with power of 50 kW or more and which has its primary service area, within the limits of the country in which the station is located, free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels, and its secondary service area, within the same limits, free from objectionable interference from stations on the same channel, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

c. *Class I–B:* A Class I station which operates with power of not less than 10 kW or more than 50 kW and which has its primary service area free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels and its secondary service area free from objectionable interference from stations on the same channel, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

d. *Class II*: A secondary station which operates on a clear channel and is designed to render service over a primary service area which, depending on geographical location and power used, may be relatively large, but which is limited by and subject to such interference as may be received from Class I stations. A station of this class shall operate

with power of not less than 0.10 kW or more than 50 kW. Whenever necessary a Class II station shall use a directional antenna or other means to avoid interference, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth, with Class I stations and with other Class II stations.

e. *Class III*: A station which operates on a regional channel and is designed to render service primarily to a metropolitan district and the rural area contained therein and contiguous thereto. A station of this class operates with power not less than 0.5 kW and not more than 25 kW. The service area is subject to interference in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

f. *Class IV*: A station generally using a local channel and designed to render service primarily to a city or town and the suburban and rural areas contiguous thereto. The power of a station of this class shall not be less than 0.1 kW and not more than 1 kW daytime and 0.5 kW nighttime. Its service area is subject to interference in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

3. *Additional Provisions Concerning the Use of Clear Channels.*

a. In principle, Class I stations shall be assigned only to clear channels.

b. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, Class II stations may be assigned to clear channels only on condition that the interfering signal does not exceed that permitted under the standards in Annex III.

4. *Use of Regional Channels.*

a. In general, only Class III stations shall be assigned to regional channels.

b. On condition that interference not be caused to any Class III station, and subject to such interference as may be received from Class III stations, Class IV stations may be assigned to regional channels.

5. *Use of Local Channels.* Only Class IV stations shall be assigned to local channels.

D. SERVICE AND INTERFERENCE

1. *Satisfactory Signal.* It is recognized that, in the absence of interference from other stations and in regions where the natural electrical noise level is not abnormally high, a signal of 100 uV/m constitutes a usable signal in rural and sparsely settled areas but that, because of the higher electrical noise levels in more thickly populated communities, greater field intensities (ranging as high as 25 mV/m or more in cities) are necessary to render satisfactory service. It is further recognized that it is not possible to accord protection to stations from interference over the entire areas over which their signals are or may be above the electrical noise level, particularly at night, and that it is necessary to specify boundaries or contours at or within which stations are protected from objectionable interference from other stations.

2. *Areas Protected From Objectionable Interference.* The boundaries or contours at and within which the several classes of stations shall be protected from objectionable interference are as set forth in Annex III. No station, however, need be protected from objectionable interference at any point outside the boundaries of the country in which such station is located except as provided elsewhere in this Agreement.

3. *Objectionable Interference on the Same Channel.*

a. *Daytime: to All Classes of Stations: Nighttime: to Class I Stations.* Objectionable interference shall be deemed to be caused to an existing station when, at the boundary or field intensity contour specified in Annex III with respect to the class to which the station belongs, the intensity of the field produced by another station exceeds, for 10 per cent or more of the time, the value of the permissible interfering signal set forth for such class in Annex III.

b. *Nighttime: to Class II and Class III Stations.* Objectionable interference shall be deemed to be caused to an existing station when at the field intensity contour specified for the class of station in Annex III or at the contour within which the station provides interference-free service (whichever is higher) a new signal exceeds 70 per cent of the intensity of the permissible interfering signal set forth in said Annex for the class of station, or 70 per cent of the strongest interfering signal from an existing or duly notified station if the latter is in excess of the permissible signal.

4. *Objectionable Interference on Adjacent Channels.* Objectionable interference is considered to exist when, at or within the specified contours of a desired station, the field intensity of the ground wave of an undesired station operating on an adjacent channel exceeds a value determined by the following ratio:

Separation between Channels	*Minimum permissible ratio of desired to undesired signals*
10 kc/s	1 to 0.5
20 kc/s	1 to 30

The undesired ground wave signal shall be determined at or within the 0.5 mV/m ground wave contour of the desired station. These values apply to all classes of stations both day and night and are based on ground wave only. No adjacent channel interference is considered on the basis of an interfering sky wave.

5. *Frequency Stability.* The operating frequency of each broadcast station shall be maintained to within 20 cycles per second of the assigned frequency.

6. *Spurious Radiation.* The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to reduce and, if possible, eliminate spurious radiations from broadcast stations. Such radiations shall be reduced in all cases until they are not of sufficient intensity to cause interference outside the frequency band required for the type of emission employed. With respect to type A–3 emissions the transmitter should not be modulated in excess of its modulation capability to the extent that interfering spurious radiations occur.

E. DETERMINATION OF PRESENCE OF OBJECTIONABLE INTERFERENCE

1. *Antenna Performance.* For the purpose of calculating the presence and the degree of objectionable interference, stations of the several classes shall be assumed to produce effective field, corrected for absorption, for 1 kW of input power to the antenna, as follows:

Class of Station	*At One Kilometer*	*At One Mile*
I	362 mV/m	225 mV/m
II and III	282 mV/m	175 mV/m
IV	241 mV/m	150 mV/m

In case a directional antenna is employed, the interfering signal of a broadcasting station in any direction, in the absence of actual interference, measurements will be determined by calculations of the horizontal and vertical field intensity patterns of the directional antenna.

2. *Power.* The power of a station shall, for the purposes of notifications required by this Agreement, be determined in one of the following manners:

a. By taking the product of the square of the antenna current and the antenna resistance (antenna input power).

b. By determination of the station's effective field intensity, corrected for absorption, by making sufficient field intensity measurements on at least eight radials as nearly equally spaced as practicable and by relating the field intensity thus determined to the effective field intensity of a station having the antenna efficiency stipulated above for its class.

3. *Methods of Determining the Presence of Objectionable Interference—General.* The existence or absence of objectionable interference from stations on the same or adjacent channels shall be determined by use of ground wave or sky wave curves referred to in paragraph 4, below.

4. *Use of Propagation Curves.*

a. *Sky Wave Curves.* In computing the distance to the 50 per cent sky wave field intensity contour of a Class I station of a given power, and also in computing the 10 per cent sky wave field intensity of an alleged interfering station, of any class and given power, at a specified distance, use may be made of the appropriate graphs set forth in Annex IV.

b. *Ground Wave Curves.* The distance to any specified ground wave field intensity contour may be determined from appropriate ground wave curves plotted for the frequency under consideration and the conductivity and dielectric constant of the earth between the station and desired contour. The frequency and the conductivity of the earth must be considered in every case and where the distance is great due allowance must be made for loss due to curvature of the earth. The family of curves to be used for this purpose is similar to the curves of Ground Wave Field Intensity versus Distance for different frequencies, contained in the Regulations, Part 3, Radio Broadcast Services, January 1956 edition, issued by the Federal Communications Commission of the United States of America.

Where several values of conductivity are presumed to occur along a single propagation path, the "Kirke" or "Equivalent Distance" method of computation shall be used in computing the distance to a specific field intensity contour in conjunction with the curves referred to in the preceding paragraph. The application of this method is described in the Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission mentioned above.

F. REVIEW OF TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS

The technical standards and requirements adopted in this Agreement shall be the subject of constant study by both countries in the light of continuing development of the radio art, and shall be subject to such change during the term of this Agreement as the appropriate administrations of the Contracting Parties may find mutually agreeable.

ARTICLE III—NOTIFICATION

A. RECOGNITION OF EXISTING NOTIFICATIONS OF STANDARD BROADCASTING STATION ASSIGNMENTS

1. All outstanding notifications of standard broadcasting station assignments received from either Contracting Party by the Inter-American Radio Office (O. I. R.), Habana, Cuba, on or prior to June 15, 1955, which are not the subject of objection submitted through that Office by either Contracting Party, and are not modified by the specific assignments in the Annexes hereto, are hereby recognized and accepted.

2. The notifications of standard broadcasting station assignments set out in the Annexes to this Agreement are also hereby recognized and accepted. All notifications and objections inconsistent with the assignments set out in the said Annexes, or otherwise inconsistent with the terms of this Agreement, are hereby withdrawn.

B. NOTIFICATION OF NEW BROADCASTING STATION ASSIGNMENTS. CHANGES IN EXISTING BROADCASTING ASSIGNMENTS, ETC.

1. New station assignments or changes in existing station assignments made by either Contracting Party shall be consistent with the terms of this Agreement.

2. Each Contracting Party shall notify the other Contracting Party of all new broadcasting station assignments, and all changes in or deletions of existing broadcasting station assignments in accordance with Annex VI of this Agreement. Each Contracting Party shall also notify the other Contracting Party of the deletion of any broadcasting station assignments and of the date of commencement or cessation of operation, and consummation of changes in broadcasting stations.

3. To be valid, each notification must be such that the new broadcasting station, change or deletion proposed therein is in accordance with this Agreement.

4. Each Contracting Party shall, within forty-five days after the date of receipt of such notification, advise the Contracting Party making the notification of any objection it may have thereto under the terms of this Agreement or of its acceptance of the notification. In case the supplementary information required under the provisions of Annex VI does not accompany the basic information and such supplementary information is received within the period specified in the said Annex, the period during which objection may be made shall be extended to thirty days after the date of receipt of such supplementary information.

5. Failure of either Contracting Party to object to a notification within the period specified above shall be deemed to be an acceptance by that Contracting Party of such notification.

6. The date of priority of a notification shall be determined by the date of receipt, by the Agency or Government performing the notification exchange function, of the basic information constituting the notification, provided the supplementary information with respect to such notification is also submitted within the period specified therefor in Annex VI. If there is a conflict between two or more notifications.

priority in the date of receipt thereof by the Agency or Government performing the notification exchange function shall govern.

C. CESSATION OF EFFECT OF NOTIFICATION

1. Any notification of a new broadcasting station assignment or of a change in an existing broadcasting station assignment shall cease to have any effect if, within the period specified in Annex VI, the supplementary information shall not have been supplied.

ARTICLE IV—RATIFICATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

A. RATIFICATION

1. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by both Contracting Parties in accordance with their constitutional procedures.
2. The Contracting Parties agree to take the actions appropriate and necessary to ratification as expeditiously as possible consistent with their constitutional procedures.
3. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Mexico, Distrito Federal.

B. ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification.

ARTICLE V—TERM AND DENUNCIATION OF AGREEMENT

A. TERM

This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years unless, before the end of that period, it is terminated by a notice of denunciation pursuant to paragraph B of this Article or replaced by a new agreement between the Contracting Parties.

B. DENUNCIATION

Either Contracting Party may terminate this Agreement by notice of denouncement to the other Party. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notice thereof, except that denunciation pursuant to the provisions therefor in Article I of this Agreement shall take effect ninety days after the date of receipt of the notice thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages. The texts in both languages shall be equally valid. An authentic copy thereof shall be forwarded by the Government of the United Mexican States to the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Territories in the North American Region (Bahama Islands and Jamaica); Canada; Cuba; Dominican Republic; and Haiti; to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union and to the Agency performing the notification exchange function.

DONE at Mexico, Distrito Federal, this twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred fifty seven.

For the Government of the United States of America:

Francis White
FRANCIS WHITE
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Mexican States.

Rosel H Hyde
ROSEL H. HYDE
Chairman of the United States Delegation.

[SEAL]

For the Government of the United Mexican States:

W Buchanan
Ingeniero WALTER C. BUCHANAN
Acting Secretary of Communication and Public Works.

E Méndez Docurro
Ingeniero EUGENIO MÉNDEZ
Director General of Telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

[SEAL]

ANNEX I

A. TABLE OF CLASS I–A PRIORITIES

Channel kc/s	Country having I-A Priority	Country kc/s	Country having I-A Priority	Channel kc/s	Country having I-A Priority
540	Mexico	780	USA	1040	USA
640	USA	800	Mexico	1050	Mexico
650	USA	820	USA	1100	USA
660	USA	830	USA	1120	USA
670	USA	840	USA	1160	USA
700	USA	870	USA	1180	USA
720	USA	880	USA	1200	USA
730	Mexico*	890	USA	1210	USA
750	USA	900	Mexico	1220	Mexico
760	USA	1020	USA	1570	Mexico
770	USA	1030	USA		

* The Parties hereto recognize the limitation to the Mexican operation on 730 kc/s caused by operation of stations in the United States of America on the frequency 740 kc/s and agree to continue their study of this matter in an effort to arrive at an adjustment in the use of 740 kc/s that will be mutually satisfactory and upon the basis of which the United States of America may modify its existing priority for the use of 740 kc/s. Each Contracting Party agrees to exchange views and to give careful consideration to any suggestions by the other Contracting Party.

B. SECONDARY USE OF CLASS I–A CLEAR CHANNELS

1. Neither Contracting Party [1] shall make any nighttime assignment on the channels upon which the other country has Class I–A priority under this Agreement, except as follows:

[1] In the case of the United States of America this also includes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

a. The United Mexican States may make the following assignments:

(1) *660 kc/s*—5 kW maximum power, directional antenna, Mexico, Distrito Federal, with the signal intensity at any point within the boundaries of the United States of America limited to 50 uV/m, 10 per cent sky wave.

(2) *760 kc/s*—5 kW, maximum power, directional antenna, Mexico, Distrito Federal, or south with signal intensity at any point within the boundaries of the United States of America limited to 50 uV/m, 10 per cent sky wave.

(3) *830 kc/s*—5 kW maximum power, directional antenna, Mexico, Distrito Federal, with signal at any point within the boundaries of the United States of America limited to 50 uV/m, 10 per cent sky wave.

(4) *1030 kc/s*—Mexico, Distrito Federal, 10 kW–D, 1 kW–N, ND, U, II.

b. The United States of America may make the following assignments:

(1) *1050 kc/s*—New York, New York, 50 kW, DA–N, U, II, with the directional antenna pattern used at present for such operation.

(2) *1220 kc/s*—Cleveland, Ohio, 50 kW, DA–N, U, II, with the directional antenna pattern used at present for such operation.

(3) *540 kc/s*—Assignments in the United States of America on this frequency:

(a) shall be located outside the area; bounded on the north by the parallel 35°N and on the east by the meridian 93°W; provided that no such assignments may be made within the United States of America south of the parallel 30°N, and

(b) shall not place a signal intensity at any point within the United Mexican States in excess of 50 uV/m nighttime and 10 uV/m daytime.

(4) *730 kc/s*—Santurce, Puerto Rico, 10 kW, DA–1, U, II [2]

(5) *800 kc/s*—Juneau, Alaska, 5 kW, ND, U, II.

(6) *900 kc/s*—Fairbanks, Alaska, 10 kW, ND, U, II.

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[2] The maximum permissible signal at the nearest point on the Mexican boundary shall be 17.5 uV/m.

ANNEX II

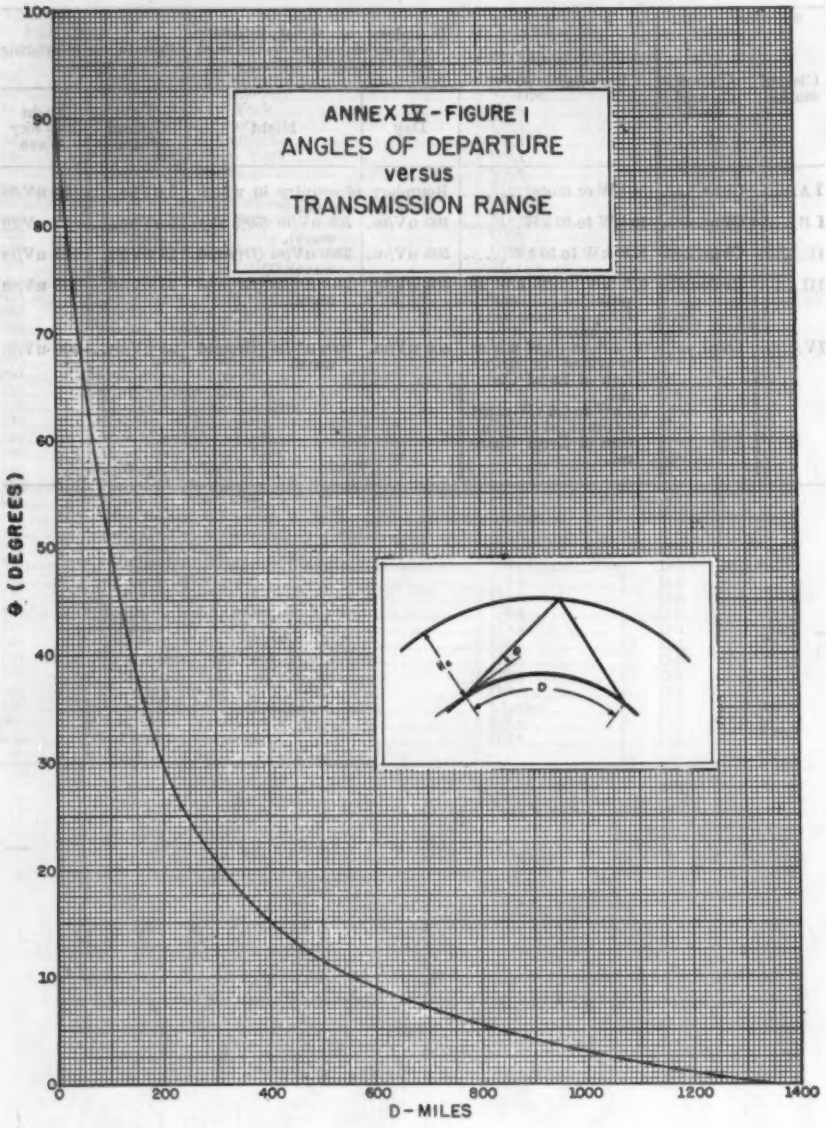
Table of Class I–B Priorities

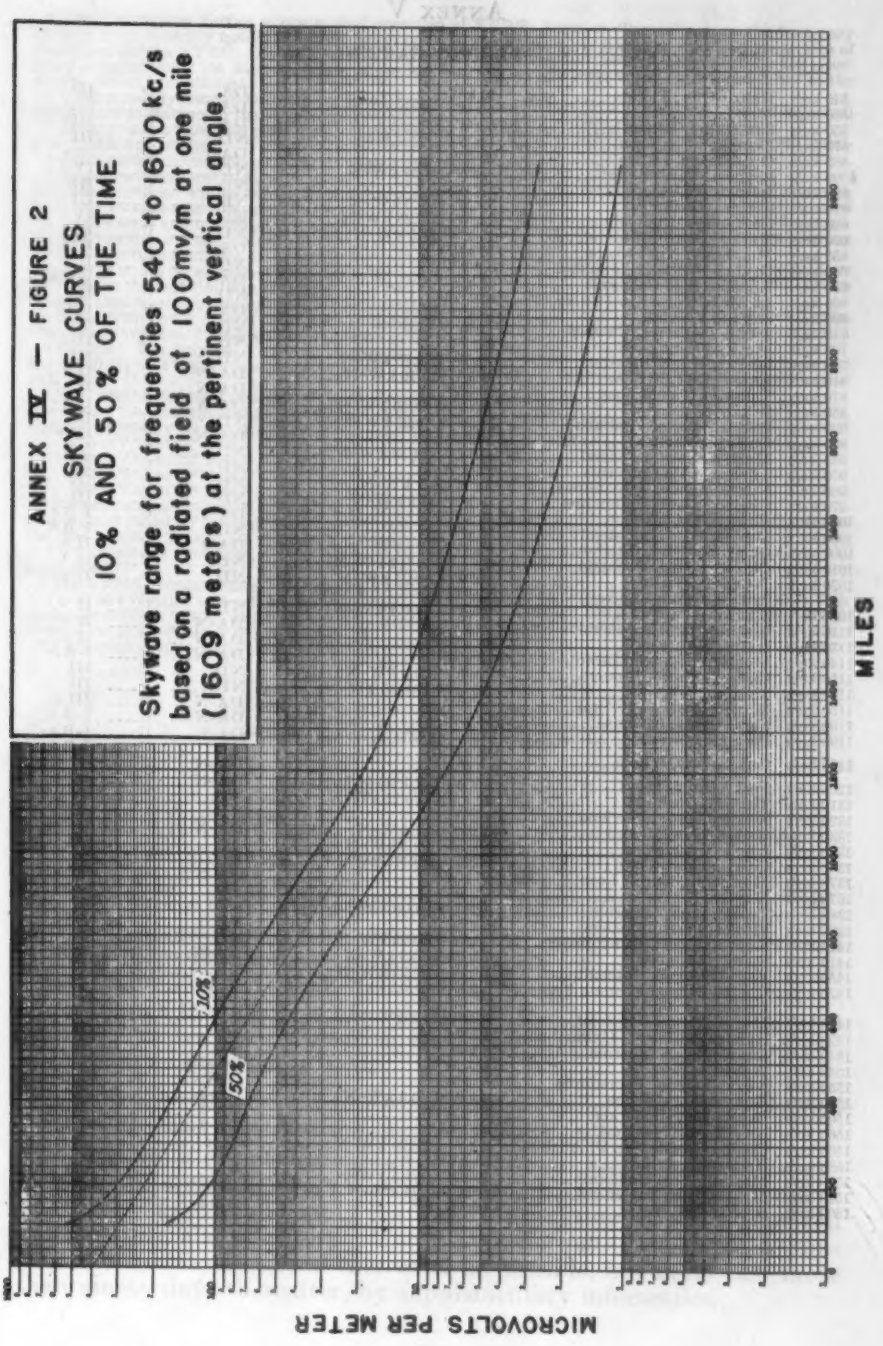
Channel kc/s	Station	Country having I-B Priorities	Antenna	Schedule
680	San Francisco, California	USA	ND	U
690	Tijuana, Baja California	Mexico	DA	U
710	New York, New York	USA	DA	U
710	Seattle, Washington	USA	DA	U
810	San Francisco, California	USA	DA	U
810	Schenectady, New York	USA	ND	U
850	Denver, Colorado	USA	ND	U
850	Orizaba, Veracruz	Mexico	DA	U
940	Mexico, Distrito Federal	Mexico	ND	U
1000	Mexico, Distrito Federal	Mexico	DA	U
1000	Chicago, Illinois	USA	DA	U
1000	Seattle, Washington	USA	DA	U
1060	Mexico, Distrito Federal	Mexico	DA	U
1060	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	USA	DA	U
1070	Los Angeles, California	USA	ND	U
1080	Hartford, Connecticut	USA	DA	U
1080	Dallas, Texas	USA	DA	U
1090	Rosarito, Baja California	Mexico	DA	U
1090	Little Rock, Arkansas	USA	DA	U
1090	Baltimore, Maryland	USA	DA	U
1110	Omaha, Nebraska	USA	DA	U
1110	Charlotte, North Carolina	USA	DA	U
1130	Shreveport, Louisiana	USA	DA	U
1130	New York, New York	USA	DA	U
1140	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	Mexico	DA	U
1140	Richmond, Virginia	USA	DA	U
1170	Tulsa, Oklahoma	USA	DA	U
1170	Wheeling, West Virginia	USA	DA	U
1190	Guadalajara, Jalisco	Mexico	DA	U
1190	Fort Wayne, Indiana	USA	DA	U
1190	Portland, Oregon	USA	DA	U
1500	Washington, District of Columbia	USA	DA	U
1500	St. Paul, Minnesota	USA	DA	U
1510	Nashville, Tennessee	USA	DA	U
1510	Spokane, Washington	USA	DA	U
1520	Buffalo, New York	USA	DA	U
1520	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	USA	DA	U
1530	Sacramento, California	USA	DA	U
1530	Cincinnati, Ohio	USA	DA	U
1540	Waterloo, Iowa	USA	DA	U
1550	Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	Mexico	DA	U
1560	New York, New York	USA	DA	U
1560	Bakersfield, California	USA	DA	U

ANNEX III

PROTECTED SERVICE CONTOURS AND PERMISSIBLE INTERFERING SIGNALS FROM CO-CHANNEL STATIONS

Class of station	Class of channel used	Permissible power	Boundary or signal intensity contour of area protected from objectionable interference		Permissible interfering signal	
			Day	Night	Day Ground Wave	Night 10% Sky Wave
I A	Clear	50 kW or more	Boundary of country in which station is located.		5 uV/m	25 uV/m
I B	Clear	10 kW to 50 kW	100 uV/m	500 uV/m (50% sky wave).	5 uV/m	25 uV/m
II	Clear	0.10 kW to 50 kW	500 uV/m	2500 uV/m (Ground wave).	25 uV/m	125 uV/m
III	Regional	0.5 kW to 25 kW as provided in definition of Regional Channel.	500 uV/m	2500 uV/m (Ground wave).	25 uV/m	125 uV/m
IV	Local	0.1 kW to 1 kW day as provided in definition of Local Channel. 0.1 kW to 0.5 kW night as provided in definition of Local Channel.	500 uV/m	4000 uV/m (Ground wave)	25 uV/m	200 uV/m


ANNEX IV - FIGURE 1
ANGLES OF DEPARTURE
versus
TRANSMISSION RANGE
Θ (DEGREES)
D - MILES
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400


ANNEX IV — FIGURE 2
SKYWAVE CURVES
10% AND 50% OF THE TIME
Skywave range for frequencies 540 to 1600 kc/s based on a radiated field of 100mv/m at one mile (1609 meters) at the pertinent vertical angle.
10%
50%
MICROVOLTS PER METER
MILES

ANNEX V

SPECIFIC CASES

540 kc/s	Haines City, Florida	10 kW	DA	D	II[a]
550 kc/s	Merida, Yucatan	5 kW	DA-1	U	III[a]
550 kc/s	San Diego, California	5 kW	DA	U	III[k]
570 kc/s	Morelia, Michoacan	1 kW	ND	U	III
580 kc/s	Guadalajara, Jalisco	25 kW	DA-1	U	III[a]
590 kc/s	Reynosa, Tamaulipas	5 kW-D/.25 kW-N	ND	U	IV
590 kc/s	Hermosillo, Sonora	1 kW	ND	U	III
610 kc/s	Sabinas, Coahuila	3 kW-D/0.5 kW-N	ND	U	III
620 kc/s	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	1 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	IV
620 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	10 kW-D/5 kW-N	ND	U	III
630 kc/s	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	10 kW	DA-2	U	III[a]
660 kc/s	Ciudad Delicias, Chihuahua	0.5 kW	ND	D	II
690 kc/s	Tijuana, Baja California	50 kW	DA-N	U	I-B [a c]
690 kc/s	La Mesa, Texas	0.25 kW	ND	U	II
690 kc/s	State of Yucatan	50 kW	DA	U	II [j]
710 kc/s	Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas	1 kW	ND	U	II
790 kc/s	Mexicali, Baja California	0.5 kW	ND	D	III
790 kc/s	La Paz, Baja California	2 kW-D/0.75 kW-N	ND	U	III
810 kc/s	Kansas City, Missouri	50 kW-D/10 kW-N	DA-N	U	II [a]
810 kc/s	Tampico, Tamaulipas	50 kW	DA-N	U	II [a]
850 kc/s	Orizaba, Veracruz	100 kW-D/50 kW-N	DA-N	U	I-B [c g]
920 kc/s	Piedras Negras, Coahuila	1 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	IV
920 kc/s	Culiacan, Sinaloa	5 kW	DA-N	U	III [b]
940 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	150 kW-D/50 kW-N	ND	U	I-B
950 kc/s	Tijuana, Baja California	2.5 kW	ND	U	III
960 kc/s	Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	2 kW-D/1 kW-N	ND	U	III
970 kc/s	Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua	10 kW-D/5 kW-N	ND	U	III
1000 kc/s	Chicago, Illinois	50 kW	DA-2	U	I-B [a]
1000 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	10 kW	ND	U	I-B [d]
1000 kc/s	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	5 kW	DA-2	U	II [a]
1010 kc/s	Ciudad Acuña, Coahuila	0.5 kW-D/0.2 kW-N	ND	U	II
1070 kc/s	Tehuacan, Puebla (will shift from 1080 kc/s)	1 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	II
1080 kc/s	Zitacuaro, Michoacan	0.5 kW-D/0.1 kW-N	ND	U	II
1110 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	50 kW	DA-N	U	II [e]
1130 kc/s	Jalapa, Veracruz	10 kW	DA-N	U	II [a]
1140 kc/s	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	50 kW	DA-N	U	I-B [h]
1150 kc/s	Ciudad Obregon, Sonora	5 kW-D/0.3 kW-N	ND	U	III
1150 kc/s	Merida, Yucatan	0.5 kW-D/0.35 kW-N	ND	U	III
1150 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	10 kW	DA-N	U	III [a]
1190 kc/s	Fort Wayne, Indiana	50 kW	DA-N	U	I-B [a]
1190 kc/s	Portland, Oregon	50 kW	DA-1	U	I-B [a]
1190 kc/s	Guadalajara, Jalisco	10 kW 50 kW	ND DA-N	U U	I-B [i] "
1250 kc/s	Port Arthur, Texas	5 kW-D/1 kW-N	DA-N	U	III [a]
1310 kc/s	Torreon, Coahuila	10 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	IV
1320 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	1 kW	ND	U	III
1330 kc/s	Gallup, New Mexico	5 kW-D/1 kW-N	DA-N	U	III [a]
1360 kc/s	Iguala, Guerrero	1 kW-D/0.5 kW-N		U	III
1360 kc/s	Celaya, Guanajuato	1 kW-D/0.175 kW-N	ND	U	IV
1370 kc/s	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	10 kW	DA-N	U	III [b]
1370 kc/s	Nogales, Sonora	5 kW	ND	U	III
1380 kc/s	Tecate, Baja California	0.25 kW-D/0.1 kW-N	ND	U	IV
1380 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	o kW	ND	U	III
1410 kc/s	Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	1 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	IV
1410 kc/s	Searcy, Arkansas	1 kW-D/0.5 kW-N	DA-N	U	III[a]
1450 kc/s	Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas	1 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	IV
1470 kc/s	Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas.	0.5 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	IV
1470 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	10kW-D/5 kW-N	ND	U	III
1520 kc/s	Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua	1 kW	ND	D	II
1540 kc/s	Los Angeles, California	5 kW	ND	D	II
1540 kc/s	Waterloo, Iowa	50 kW	DA-N	U	I-B[a c]
1550 kc/s	Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	50 kW	DA-N	U	I-B[a]
1550 kc/s	Huntsville, Alabama	5 kW-D/0.5 kW-N	DA-N	U	II[a]
1560 kc/s	Bakersfield, California	10 kW	DA-1	U	I-B[a c]
1560 kc/s	New York, New York	50 kW	DA-1	U	I-B[a c]
1560 kc/s	Ciudad Cuahtemoc, Chihuahua	2 kW-D/0.25 kW-N	ND	U	II
1580 kc/s	Hermosillo, Sonora	50 kW	ND	U	II
1590 kc/s	Mexicali, Baja California	10 kW-D/1.5 kW-N	ND	U	III
1590 kc/s	Mexico, Distrito Federal	10 kW-D/5 kW-N	ND	U	III
1600 kc/s	Brownsville, Texas	1 kW	DA-2	U	III[f a]

NOTES

The Contracting Parties recognize that operation of XERT, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, on the frequency 590 kc/s, with presently notified daytime power of 5 kW, would seriously limit the ground wave service of co-channel station KTBC, Austin, Texas. The United Mexican States therefore agree to study the possibility of maintaining the daytime power of the Reynosa station at a level where such interference to the Austin station is minimized.

[a] With presently notified DA pattern, any subsequent change in this pattern must not result in increased interference to stations in the other country under the engineering standards of this Agreement.

[b] Directional antenna will protect stations in the other country in accordance with the engineering standards of this Agreement.

[c] Future assignments will protect this station in accordance with its I–B classification.

[d] Non-directional operation with power not to exceed 10 kW is permissible. If higher power is used a directional antenna will be employed which will restrict the radiation to 715 mV/m, or less, unattenuated field, at 1.609 kilometers (one mile), over the arc between the true bearings 11 and 47 degrees (WCFL secondary service area) and to 1125 mV/m, unattenuated field, at 1.609 kilometers (one mile), over an arc between the true bearings 314 and 333 degrees (KOMO secondary service area).

[e] The directional antenna shall restrict the radiation to 200 mV/m, unattenuated, at 1.609 kilometers (one mile), over an arc between the true bearings 327 and 10 degrees (KFAB secondary service area) and over an arc between the true bearings 27 to 65 degrees (WBT secondary service area).

[f] This station will be subject to interference which may be caused at any time by XEAE, Ciudad Acuña, Coahuila, with power of 5 kW, or if XEAE changes location to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to operate with 1 kW. In either case, XEAE will operate with non-directional antenna.

[g] *850 kc/s.* The Orizaba, Veracruz, assignment on 850 kc/s will protect the secondary service area (0.5 mV/m, 50 per cent sky wave contour) of KOA, Denver, Colorado, in accordance with the I–B classification of KOA.

[h] This assignment shall provide I–B protection to the United States I–B station in Richmond, Virginia, except that the unattenuated field at 1.609 kilometers (one mile) toward the northern part of the Richmond station's secondary service area may be increased to the following values at the bearings indicated:

250 mV/m at 19° true
140 mV/m at 22° true
140 mV/m at 35° true
200 mV/m at 52° true

[i] Non-directional operation with 10kW is permissible. If higher power is used the directional antenna shall restrict radiation to 870 mV/m, unattenuated field at 1.609 kilometers (one mile), over an arc between the true bearings 323 and 343 degrees (KEX secondary service area) and to 715 mV/m, unattenuated field at 1.609 kilometers (one mile), over an arc between the true bearings 17 and 59 degrees (WOWO secondary service area).

[j] The United Mexican States may operate a Class II station at any point in the Yucatan Peninsula with power of 50 kW using a directional antenna that will give to stations in the United States of America protection equivalent to that which they receive from the present operation of the station in Mexico, Distrito Federal, on this frequency (5 kW, ND–U–II).

[k] Protection requirements for other stations to be based on previous operation on 550 kc/s.

ANNEX VI

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

A. NOTIFICATION OF NEW BROADCASTING STATION ASSIGNMENTS OR CHANGES IN EXISTING BROADCASTING STATION ASSIGNMENTS

1. *Performance of the Notification Exchange Function*

Notifications concerning broadcasting station assignments and changes in or deletions of such assignments, objections thereto, and other communications made pursuant to the provisions of this Article, shall be sent for purposes of exchange to the Agency or Government which performs the notification exchange function for the countries of the North American Region.

2. *Notification of New Broadcasting Station Assignments or of Changes in Existing Broadcasting Station Assignments*

In making any notifications of a new broadcasting station assignment, or of a change in an existing broadcasting station assignment, the Government shall supply the basic information, which is essential to constitute a notification. The basic information shall be accompanied or followed as soon thereafter as possible, but in no case more than ninety days thereafter, by supplementary information.

(a) *New Broadcasting Station Assignments*

(1) *Basic Information.* Basic information shall consist of the following: frequency; class of station; location by city and province or state; power; time designation; whether a directional antenna is to be used and the time during which it will be used (DA–1, DA–2, DA–N or DA–D); the date of expected commencement of operation.

(2) *Supplementary Information.* Supplementary information shall consist of the following: call sign; geographical location of the midpoint of the antenna system in degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude; and,

(i) for a directional antenna system, its electrical and physical dimensions, the horizontal radiation pattern for day operation, and the horizontal and vertical radiation patterns for night operation (the vertical patterns to be supplied only for directions in which protection is required for stations in other countries);

(ii) for omnidirectional antennas, the electrical and physical dimensions (including those of the ground system, etc.)* and the horizontal unattenuated radiated field at 1.609 kilometers (one mile) for 1 kW of input power to the antenna.

(b) *Changes in Broadcasting Station Assignments*

(1) *Basic Information.* The basic information shall consist of the nature of the change, together with the date of expected consummation thereof, and any revision of the basic information previously supplied necessary to make it conform to the change.

(2) *Supplementary Information.* The supplementary information shall consist of any revision of the supplementary information previously supplied necessary to make it conform to the change.

3. *Notifications of Deletions of Broadcasting Station Assignments*

Notifications of deletions of broadcasting station assignments shall consist of sufficient information to identify the station assignment deleted, including call sign, location, frequency and power, together with the date on which the station has ceased, or is expected to cease operation.

4. *Notification of Commencement or Cessation of Operation of, and Consummation of Changes in, Broadcasting Stations*

The exact date of commencement of cessation of operation of a broadcasting station, or of consummation of a change in broadcasting station, shall be notified.

*It is assumed that omnidirectional antennas will be guyed or self-supporting insulated towers located on the ground with a buried radial ground system. Where the antenna system deviates from this, (for example: is located on a building; is a type T or inverted L; is shunt fed; is sectionalized or top loaded) full particulars, including a sketch if necessary for clarity, shall be submitted.

ANNEX VII

ABBREVIATIONS

kc/s	kilocycles per second.
kW	kilowatts.
U	unlimited time (day and night).
D	daytime only.
N	nighttime only.
ND	omnidirectional or non-directional.
mV/m	millivolts per meter.
uV/m	microvolts per meter.
DA	directional antenna.
DA-1	directional antenna: the digit indicates same pattern but not necessarily the same power day and night.
DA-2	directional antenna: the digit indicates different patterns day and night, with either the same or different power day and night.
DA-N	directional antenna: the "N" indicates directional antenna used for nighttime operation only; omnidirectional day.
DA-D	directional antenna: the "D" indicates directional antenna used for daytime operation only.

○